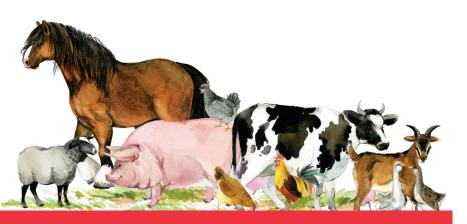
Environmental Risk Assessment at JRF Global

For veterinary products



The introduction of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs) into the European Legislation (Directive 92/18/EC) products require a 2-step process to evaluate its properties with regards to environmental risk assessment. As per the VICH GL6 Guideline, the first phase describes the estimation of exposure using different models that take into account the method of administration, target species and characteristics of the constituents of the VMP.

The second phase includes testing of the fate and effects of the residue based on the results from the first phase. The VICH GL38 guideline describes the

details of the second phase of the study. It uses a two-tiered approach with an initial set of Physico-chemical, ecotoxicity and e-fate studies to produce a conservative assessment. Additional testing may be needed based on the results and the branch of application.

JRF Global offers a comprehensive package for Environmental Risk Assessment studies for global submissions, including Toxicology, Product Chemistry, Ecotoxicology, and Efate studies. These studies offered as per the regulatory requirements from USEPA, EU, Japan etc regulators and in compliance with global guidelines.

TIER A		COMMENTS	TIER B
	Physical-Chemical Properties		
OECD 101 UV-Visible Absorption Spectrum			
OECD 102 Melting Point/Melting Range			
*OECD 104 Vapour Pressure			
OECD 105 Water Solubility			
OECD 107 or 117 n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient		OECD 123 If ≥ 4 TIER 2	

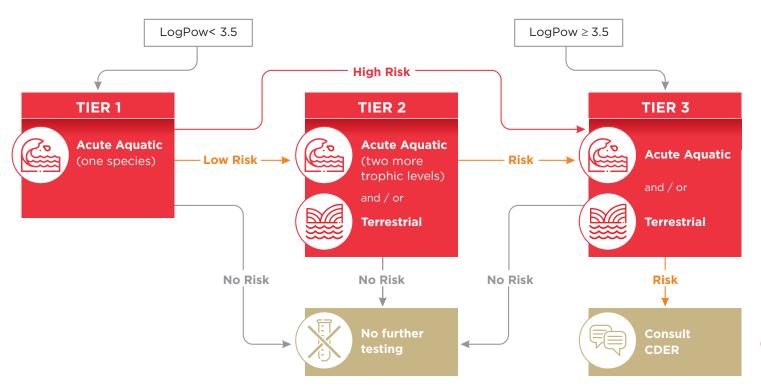


TIER A	COMMENTS	TIER B
Environmental fate studies		
OECD 106 Soil Adsorption/Desorption*	K_{oc} and K_{d} values for a range of soils	
OECD 307 Soil Biodegradation (route and rate)**	Recommended only for the terrestrial and aquaculture branches	
OECD 308 Degradation in aquatic systems**	Recommended only for the terrestrial and aquaculture branches	
Photolysis (optional) Seek regulatory guidance***		
OECD 111 Hydrolysis (optional)	If log K _{ow} ≥ 4 TIER 2	OECD 305 Fish Bioaccumulation
Aquatic effects studies		
OECD 201 Freshwater Algal growth inhibition	If RQ for the affected taxonomic level is ≥1 following use of the PECrefined	OECD 201 with NOEC
OECD 202 Freshwater Daphnia immobilization		OECD 211 Daphnia magna Reproduction
OECD 203 Freshwater Fish acute toxicity		OECD 210: Fish early-life Stage
Saltwater studies		-
Terrestrial studies		
OECD 216 Nitrogen Transformation (28 days)* < 25% of control **	RQ for the affected taxonomic levels is ≥ 1 or in the case of soil micro-organisms an effect $> 25\%$ following use of the PEC _{refined}	Nitrogen Transformation (100 days extension of Tier A study)
OECD 208 Terrestrial plants EC _{so} 100		Terrestrial plants growth, more species from most sensitive category
OECD 220 /222 Earthworm Subacute/reproduction NOEC 10		
Additional effects studies recom	nmended for endo/ectoparasiticides use	d for pasture treatments at Tier A
Dung fly larvae	NA	
D le a ette le mare	NI A	

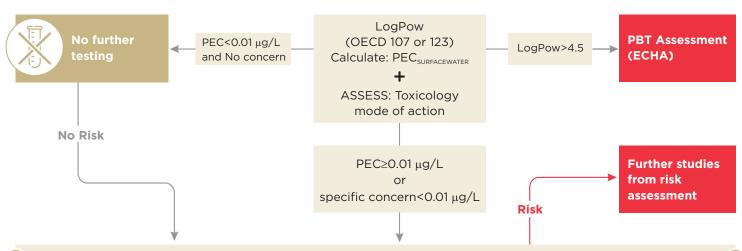
NA

Dung beetle larvae

ERA approach for medicinal products for human use (USFDA)



ERA approach for medicinal products for human use (EMA)



- 01 Adsorption/Description OECD 106
- O2 Activated sludge respiration inhibition test OECD 209
- O3 Algal growth inhibition test
- 04 Biodegration OECD 301

- Daphnia reproduction test OECD 211
- Fish early life stage test OECD 210
- Water sediment study OECD 308
 - Tests for specific concerns if any



